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Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by the International Movement for Advancement of Education Culture Social and Economic Development, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

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Statement

Eradication of Poverty

In this crucial juncture, we are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, as 2030 yardstick. But there is no silver bullet or Straight Jacket formula to get escape from such a phenomenon. It demands all people must enjoy a basic standard of living, inclusive of social protection. The 2nd target "hunger" which is the ultimate result of poverty, calls for food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition.

Sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity, which can be achieved by building strong economic foundations for all nations. Which relates to overall development of different segments of any nation if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed, our trend of work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centered economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all, to combat against forced and Child Labour, human trafficking in all its forms. Our policies to be adopted to enhance productive capacities, productivity and employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, fisheries development; sustainable industrial development and transport system, universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; within a quality and resilient infrastructure

UN General Assembly admitted that, "poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development". Together, these instruments underpin the fundamental importance of poverty in domestic, regional and international legal innovations in a common platform to eliminate its discrepancy and to contribute its achievement. It also emphasizes to improve the lives of the world's poorest individuals and groups requires concise analysis of the global SDG to end poverty from a legal perspective. The SDGs may be escaped from treaty obligations or reflective of international customary law but States are required to consider it as a commitment to the international community in good faith which might have a significant impact on the possibility to achieving poverty eradication policies and strategies.

A broad range of development policy initiatives seeking to address poverty, including the guide and shape of overseas development assistance. Developed states can work toward implementing sound policy frameworks domestically to help eradicate poverty around the globe.

The UN Human Rights Council has taken steps to address poverty around the world, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate. Domestic legislation can ensure financial assistance for vulnerable populations at home or recognizes the need for development assistance to developing nations in order to establish sound frameworks for SDG to end poverty.

Regional organizations provide an additional platform to promote poverty eradication efforts to take initiatives at the international and domestic levels. Several regional human rights instruments provide for the protection of human rights and a mechanism relate to the SDG to end poverty.

National plans of action and national bodies could be important vehicles to ensure that monitoring and review plan of action including to measure the shortcomings of MDG to eliminate poverty, in terms of human rights, to promote guiding principles of SDG. In national poverty reduction strategies, countries themselves are increasingly owning and implementing the domestic legislation by

both developing and developed nations can assist in the promotion of SDG to end poverty and can be carefully crafted to meet the needs of individual States.

Eradication of poverty is a vital task which calls for Partnership or a collaborative approach amongst all sectors of the society where civil society plays a dynamic approach inclusive responsibility, accountability within a timeframe task which can ensure sustainable Development Goal to achieve its commitment to end poverty. The role of NGOs in reducing poverty is not a new issue. In helping the poor to climb out of poverty, NGOs should carry the ladder. In general, NGOs emerge and play the roles as service providers. Now it is evidently proved that to accomplish the role of SDG whether with the Government or any other stakeholder, Participation of NGO is a must.